From the leading articles of presses of this character we have already made some extracts, which have been well received. We subjoin several others equally worthy of attention.

It is due to ourselves, and to the cause of truth, that we should (as we shall at an early day) recur to the immediate impulses and machinery by which the Pampero and her ill-prepared freight were pushed out to sea, and the deceptions by which so many hundreds of other brave but deluded persons, urged on by false reports industriously circulated, were induced to flock down to New Orleans and other seaports, under the persuasion that they were invited to something like a party of pleasure, and would have, in case of their actually embarking, little more to do than to "pursue the triumph [already secure] and partake the gale."

EXCERPTS FROM THE CONSERVATIVE PRESS.

PROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER. The Morals of the Nation.—Conquest and Annex ation.—Whither are we tending?

It is an easy thing, generally speaking, to tollow in the wake of popular excitement. For the time it is the more popular course. A public journalist should, however, sometimes, if not on all occasions, attempt to soothe and calm the popular fever, except when the cause be righteous beyond all cav1; or at least to induce a calm and patient inquiry into facts as they are, causes and consequences. It must be evident to every reflecting mind that the people of this country have of late years imbibed a passion for conquest. The annexation of Texas seems to have increased this appetite to an amazing extent. There was a time when the old-lashioned doctrine of minding one's own business was the rule of conduct not only with individuals, but with the nation. We had territory enough and to spare; millions of acres that had never felt the impress of a space or the foot of a white man, the Mexico. The nation at large does not immediately participate in any of these schemes or projects; but the busy, the active, and the adventurous commence the work, and step by step, as in the case of Texas, the whole country is involved in the scheme. Nay, our young men are taught to believe that it is right and proper that all the territories and islands, directly or indirectly connected with this country, should sooner or later belong to us, and that, if they cannot be obtained by purchare, they should be taken by force. The na-tional pride and the national continent are thus enlisted; the points involved are seized by the demagogues of the hour, and which a prudent man would not bezard the life of a favorite igled with politics; while one party, endeavoring to out- dog. What cares that speculating junto of broken down strip the other in popular favor, takes a step beyond its com-petitor, and thus the great design is accomplished.

The foregoing is but a recapitulation of facts and circum-stances, most of which have taken place within a few years

The case of Cubs is still more recent. The movement is freeh, comparatively speaking; and although the enterprise was at first headed by a few rash adventurers, who may venture to predict the result? Events seem to be hurrying on, and the project that but the other day was ridiculed as that of mey, in the end, assume a serious and important a madman may, in the end, assume a serious and important aspect. Is it not, under these circumstances, time for the controlling spirits of the land to pause and ask, whither are we tending? Is not the spirit of annexation and conquest so fully abroad in the republic likely, sooner or later, to lead us into serious difficulty? Should we not be grateful for the state of the later that the state of the later than the serious transfer the into serious difficulty? Should we not be grateful for the good the Almighty has given us, and, while anxious for the welfare of the rest of mankiod, remember that we are but one among the nations, and that we have a national reputation to maintain? Is it right and just that we should be so restless and impatient with regard to the lands of our neighbors? Have we not enough of our own that we should covet those of other people? Are there not millions upon millions of acres in the far prairies of the West that invite the footsteps and the industry of man, and are yet not likely to be peopled. acres in the far prairies of the West that invite the footsteps and the industry of man, and are yet not likely to be peopled for many years to come? Are we not eminently prosperous and happy—our institutions flourishing, our country increasing in wealth and resources, and our relations with the world at large amicable and friendly? Is not our flag every where respected, and are not our Ministers every where received with honor? In brief, we have every reason to be proud of with honor? In brief, we have every reason to be proud of our fame and our name as a nation, to watch with care the national morals, and to guard with vigilance the national reputation. But can this be done? And can the pacific and prosperous condition of our country continue if we allow our young men to run wild and endorse or embark in every rash expedition that is planned by ambitious, selfish, or mercenary motives? Are we not likely to be spoiled or ruined by such that we not likely to be spoiled or ruined by such that we not likely to be spoiled or ruined by such that we not then covered Mexico into cess? We first took Texas; we then coerced Mexico into the sale of California; and now, as already observed, the cry is for Cuba, Sonora, and the Sandwich Islands. Suppose these also obtained, would the fever subside? Would

and mislead our youth, is the constant repetition of the weakness of Cubs. This every reader of history knows to be
grossly false, and its propagation is infamous, as it sends our
young men there wholly unprepared to meet what these advisers know they have to encounter. They are thereby surprised and the more easily sacrificed. If they must be duped
to go, for Gud's sake tell them the truth as to what they have
to meet. Instead of Cubs being weak, she is perhaps the
strongest Power on the globe of equal population. She has
more defensible fortifications and military and naval resources
than any nation of her size on the globe. Her wealth to her
population is unparalleled, except in the great commercial
cities of the world. Her port duties are more than ten millions of dollars, and her other resources from taxes some six
or seven millions, and that in a population of a million and or seven millions, and that in a population of a million and a half of people. Havans, her capital, was once taken by the English, when Cuba was not half what she is now in popu-English, when Cuba was not half what she is now in population or strength, and their preparation for the expedition may give some clue to what British statesmen thought of her resources nimety years ago. The expedition was fitted out secretly at Spithead, and sailed March 5th, 1762. When it was all collected at Cape St. Nicholas, in the island of St. Domingo, to make its secret descent on Havana, it consisted of two hundred vessels of all classes. Nineteen of them were ships of the line, a large number of frigates and other vessels, including thirty-four storeships. The better to conceal their approach, which was wholly unknown at Havana, the whole fleet passed down the Bahama chan tel, and were undiscovered until within a few leagues of the city. The troops, fourteen thousand, were landed a short distance from the city, unperceived, whilst a feint was made in front of the harbor with thirteen ships of the line, two frigates, and other veswith thirteen ships of the line, two frightes, and other ves-sels, with the storeships. The Spaniardshad only about four thousand six hundred troops; but they immediately embodied after a succession of attacks, and a continued bombardment of the Castle, the Moro surrendered on the 30th of July, and the city on the 14th of August succeeding. The English held the city until the peace, which was concluded the fol-lowing year, when it was restored. The Cubans immediately enlarged and rebuilt the Moro, and erected other castles for the protection of the city, making the fortifications now very different from what they then were. The prize money was enormous, yielding to the first military officers of the expedi-tion more than half a million dollars spiece for their share, which effectively one idea of the wealth of the place. This brief which affords some idea of the wealth of the place. This brief ources of a country which a parcel of stupid or knavish tors persuade our young men can be conquered by a few hundred of them, thrown upon the shores from crazy vessels, without naval protection, without magazines, without money; in short, without every thing that constitutes an army, except stout hearts and daring spirits. An editor who does not know the military resources of Cuba is profit to conduct a reknow the military resources of Cuba is unfit to conduct a pa-per; and one who does know, and still counsels his too credfeit the impress of a spade or the foot of a white man, the journey across which was quite a periloss undertaking. All entangling alliances were protested against, and the doctrine of non-interference was held to be politic, wise, and patriotic. But times have changed. A disposition to intermeddle and to grasp evidently prevails, and the national reputation cannot but suffer. At this moment projects are on foot to annex Cuba, to take possession of Lower California and Sonors, to throw our shield of protection over the Sandwich Islands, while not a few individuals are casting anxious eyes towards whereo. The nation at large does not immediately participretend, at the instance of Cubans, as a precautionary measure our countrymen, before going out to join them, should be in possession of the written evidence of their committal to the cause, so that, if they betrayed them, they could at least make their heads pay the forfeit of their treachery. But, as far as we know in this country, there is no such evidence; and the inference is, from their withholding all aid and suffering our fellow-citizens to be cut up, that there is no such thing. Lopez's mere assertion and the manufactory of false news by the New York prints, who have no doubt parcelled out the wealth of Cuba in advance, and a corrupt press which

dolatry, mammon ? lolatry, mammon?

Viewing this as a legal expedition, there are reflection which should strike the mind of every man before entering upon it; but every man of common sense knows that it is wholly illegal from beginning to end. The doctrines set up, in resolutions of meetings, to justify this invasion of a peace-ful country, if carried out to their legitimate extent, would make us a nation of plunderers worse than the corsairs of the Mediterranean. We maintain, amongst our other glorious free Mediterranean. We maintain, amongst our other glorious free principles, the right of expatriation; that is, of changing our allegiance; which simply means we can abandon our allegiance to one country and become the citizen or subject of another at our will and pleasure. We do not lose our citizenship simply by quitting the confines of the Republic, but must renounce and abjure our own country, which can only be done formally and legally in swearing alleginge to another. This is a great conservative principle which should be cherished in its purity, as it is the one which affords protection to our adopted citizens throughout the world, even on the very soil its purity, as it is the one which silloris protection to our adopted citizens throughout the world, even on the very soil of their native land, and against the grasping power of their native princes, who deny the doctrine, but yield in courtesy to our exercise of it, and respect our citizens thus made. Now, according to these new lights of international law, and the protection of the pr body of men entering upon an expedition against a peaceful Power, leaving families and all that is dear behind them, are to be considered expatriated until they get into trouble or are ready to return, and then they become forthwith citizens again of the Republic, either to claim its protection or their rights of citizenship, never abandoned for a moment. Such nonsense is too riduculous for comment, and they show when they assert it that they do not believe one word of it. They declare in one line that those engaged in such expeditions are expatri-ated to avoid the laws of the land, and in the next abuse the American consul for not interposing more actively in behalf of American citizens. Why not abuse the English and French consuls, for the cause of humanity is the cause of civilized na-tious every where? Simply for the reason that they know their first declaration is not true; they have not, and could cry is for Cuba, Sonora, and the Sandwich Islands. Suppose these also obtained, would the fever subside? Would the possession of these satisfy the ravenous and covetous appetite? And if not, would other nations look on calmly and without the slightest efforts at interference? Is it not well to think of all these things coolly and dispassionately? Are we not travelling too fast? Are we not forgetting the moral character of the nation, and subjecting ourselves to the creature of the nation, and subjecting ourselves to the creature of the inclined, the enlightened, and the benevolent throughout the world? Should not come restraints be imposed upon the spirit of conquest and annexation? We have a high mission as a people. We contend that ours is the model republic of the earth. We claim not only the best political institutions, but an exalted sense of right, and truth, and justice. But can we make good this character? Can we strengthen and confirm it if we continue in the progress of spoliation by which of late years we have been characterized?

Let us be rightly unders odd. We are for the greatest good of the greatest number. We sympathize with struggling man in every quister of the earth where Oppression has her foor it by the sword upon an unwilling people. Such is the experience of all history. Even religion propagated by wholesdels national hypocitys. Cuba may be overpowered, but, if she does not want our liberty at the point of the sword, he people will eventually destroy her voluntary deliverers. Such are the lessons all history teaches.

We maintain that the laws of this lend are entitled to the highest veneration and respect; and that he is unworthy of its produced couversion, but merely wholessels national hypocitys. Cuba may be overpowered, but, if she does not want our liberty at the point of the sword, he people will eventually destroy her voluntary deliverers. Such are the lessons all history teaches.

PRON THE REW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVENTIBER.

We maintain that the laws of the irrelation in the cause o

chances of resping the benefit of their venture, at the reckless spenditure of the lives of our you h. A more cold-blooded piece of strocity it would be difficult to conceive. They know there is no revolution, and they know the integrity of their intended victims too well to ask them to be plunderers, and they frame a plussible excuse for the want of an existing for resping to their intended victims too well to ask them to be plunderers, and they frame a plussible excuse for the want of an existing for resping to the production, by constantly reiterating the assertion that they have salvices that the people of Cuba are ready to rise, but they developed the proposition of the army. It is exposed by the fact that, in both of Lopez's landings, he met no sid; and, indeed, when he landed the first time at the place of his selection, out of fifty ports in Cuba the very citizons of the town rose as a mob army against him, and resisted him at the start. But these speculating gruty tell us their hearts were fright, but they were afraid. And has it come to this, that the beat blood of our country has to be shed for a people who are afraid to help themselves? This blind infautation of our young men is intolerable.

Another fundamental lie, started and kept afoat to decrive and mislead our youth, is the constant repetition of the weakness of Cuba. This every reader of history knows to be grossly false, and its propagation is infamous, as it tends our young men there wholly unprepared to meet what these advisers know they have to encounter. They are thereby surprised and the more easily ascrificed. If they must be duped to go, for Gud'asake tell them the truth as to what they have to meet Linated of Cuba being weak, she is perhaps the strongest Power on the globe of equal population. She has more defensible fortifications and military and navel resources then early all the propagation is infamous, as it tends our provised to the laws. He may not, any more defensible fortifications and military and navel resources the new pr

country, and which if not checked at the end of the rope must eventually subvert our own liberties, destroy our Government, break up the peace of society, and render us more the objects and subjects of tyranny and oppression than those for whom we manifest so much concern and alarm. We believe that every man, every set of men wherever found, who get up or aid in getting up expeditions against any Power with which we are in treaty and at peace, under any sort of pretence whatever, in contravention of our laws, ought to be taken immediately out and hanged upon the first tree found in the forest till they were pronounced dead to all eternity, perfectly regardless of age, color, sex, or condition. The truth is, the Cubans proper have never asked our sympathy, aid, or co-operation; and if they had a republican Government to-day, and the American flag, with its stars and stripe, waved triumphantly from every fortress, hill-top, and battlement, they would not maintain it for a mouth; they are not ripe for it; they know not what it is; have not been educated to it; are ignorant (with few exceptions) and wholly unfit for an immediate change of Government. Under these unfit for an immediate change of Government. Under these circumstances, what right has a handful of outlaws and desperadoes to involve that country in blood and hazard our own with a war with Spaio, and almost necessarily other countries, with all of which we are now at peace?

sumption, and the Northern papers are bearing back that which was invented in the South and telegraphed northward. This exchange of falsehood and villany appears the more infamous now that the true intelligence brought by the Cherokee has exposed it. Think of it! Five hundred men, the greater part of them very young, have been seduced into a violation of the laws of the land and of nations, and have been led to death at the insignation of cowardly demagogues at home, who did not move one step towards the danger to which

assumption it is difficult to imagine. If they are not pirates, they certainly are not patriots. There is but one definition of a patriot, and that is, he that loves his country. Do the invaders of Cuba display any love for the United States by violating its positive laws and jeoparding its peace? Can they be lovers of their country who are straining every nerve and using all their eloquence to plunge us into an abyss either of foreign war or intestine convulsion? There is not a man engaged in this attack upon the ancient possessions of a Power at peace with us, with whom we have not so much as the smallest reason for complaint, who does not know that the first effect at least of his temerity will bring a serious injury to his country; and that the final consequences, for aught he or any body else can foresee, will be tragical, and perhaps fatal to the Union. Is it patriotic to expose our beloved country to the hazard of a destiny like this? Could a patriot manage this thing in all but the danger, how many of our young men of the South are sacrificed, so that their blood may pos-sibly, in the end, render a tribute to the only god of their to ripen, and not denounce and struggle to prevent them from succeeding? And can those men be patriots who are viewed with disapprobation by the fathers of the country from above, and branded as felons by good men and the friends of

above, and branced as islons by good men and me friends of the Union now among us?

Away, then, with the pretended title of patriot; it is an impudent and false assumption by men who are neither lovers of their own land nor of any other. These men love something better than either. They are lovers, it is true, but only of themselves. They mean to leave the blacks to continue in slavery, after they shall have conquered Cubs, and in a worse servitude than they found them. For now, under European rule, their emancipation is a possible event; but, when Cubs shall be conquered and added to the Union their condition will be utterly hopeless. Till the American constitution shall be destroyed their slavery will be perpetutated.

These false patriots, then, are neither lovers of their own country nor of Cuba; for the slaves and free blacks constitute country nor of Cuba; for the slaves and free blacks constitute a moiety of the inhabitants of the island. Of whom, then, are they the lovers? Of the faw that help them to the saddle in which the Spanish Government now are sitting. They are lovers of the estates which will be confiscated and of the power and influence and wealth which must change hands, and be abandoned by their present owners. These things are what these self-styled patriots love. The prospect of these it is which has kindled such a patriotic flame within their bosoms. If a catalogue could be drawn out of those who have seized the musket to redress the wrongs of a foreign people, without being invited by them to do so, it would form a startling contrast of character with those who wish well to the inhabitants of Cuba, yet stay at home.

FROM THE NEW YORK COURIER AND ENQUIRER OF SEPT. 10 Great national events are not to be contemplated solely with regard to their present magnitude or future consequences; they are landmarks in reference to the past, and indicate the road the nation has been pursuing. A State attains greatness and virtue or weakness and corruption by imperceptible gradations, and the direction in which it is going and the character which it is acquiring can be estimated only by noting its position at distant intervals, and on such occasions as are particularly adapted to call out its real qualities. In this view, what is the significance of the late extraordinary movements in this country against the Spanish rule in Cuba? The recent remarkable attempts to break down and trample upon macred treaty obligations—what do they reveal, what denote? Our Republic was once pre-eminent among the nations of the world for its hooor and good faith. There was no one thing that so estreetly engaged the solicitude of when as people. We contend that cours is the model supposed whether the date where the date of right, and irrath, and justice, the content is the experience of right, and irrath, and justice, and confirm at it is continued to the experience of all history. Deem milition whether of last parameters are the content the many and the properties of the prope

American vessel engaged in unlawful proceedings against Cuba. Nothing of consequence has been left undone by our Government to discharge all of its obligations in the premises. It is true that an illegal expedition openly left New Orleans for Cuba; but that resulted solely from official delinquency, and, on the first receipt of the intelligence at Washington, the guilty party was promptly dismissed from the post he had dishonored. The action of the Government against the filibusters has been cordially sustained by public opinion almost every where through the country. At least three-fourths of the public journals have condemned the Lopez expedition in the roundest terms, and many others who sympathized with the ends of the movement have refrained from saying any thing in justification of its inception on our shores. The sympathy meetings which have been held generally consisted of the worst part of the population, and were controlled by demagogues who wished to turn the matter to personal or party advantage. The getting up of the expedition was efof the worst part of the population, and were controlled by demagogues who wished to turn the matter to personal or party advantage. The getting up of the expedition was effected by Cuban funds, and under the management of Cuban juntas. The men composing it were mostly hair-brained youths, or desperate foreign adventurers. They could in no manner be considered as representatives of American sentiment. Thousands of American civizens, we will not deny, have covered themselves with disgrace by the principles they have avowed and the action they have taken in reference to these illegal movements. But the American Government, and the American people as a mass, have incurred no just reproach. They have faithfully fulfilled their obligations; and other nations, which no doubt will be ready enough to calumniate us, will do well, under similar circumstances, to imitate our example.

The plans of the Cubah leaders have signally failed. But these designing men have in one sense been too successful in their efforts. They have, by their deceitful promises and lying representations, brought many promising young men to ignominious deaths. They have caused the bitter tears of the widow and the fatherless to flow, and the mother, the brother, and the sites is more the latter of the state of dity, a contempt for the laws and for the rights tries under the laws of nations. These and this foolish movement. For these evils they should be held responsible by public opinion.

Most of the active leaders in this movement were too wary

to risk their own lives in an expedition so hopeless. They stood aloof from danger, and new remain among us, while the blood of their deluded victims saturates the soil of Cuba-

values, the attempt we would be secret from our shores, to why they love their blind husbands the more—they pity one invade another country, with the Government of which we another, and so can't help liking each other.' Now, it'

soil, by fitting out armed marauding parties on our shores, to invade another country, with the Government of which we are at peace, will bring down upon the actors the punishment of the law, and expose them to public odium. It is thus that we can best teach others to fully appreciate the liberty, the personal security, and the blessings of the republican form of government.

But all this was violated by those of our citizens who made themselves parties to this invasion of Cuba. If they were right in what they did, then national faith and individual obligation are only idle words, and we may not ask other nations to fely upon our faith, since we do not respect it ourselves. They were not right; and this not only the President and the Cabinet say, but so says the general judgment of the whole people. Some there may be—some, indeed, there were, we regretted to see—who were carried off by temporary excitement, or misled by the stories of discontent and insurrection among the people of Cuba, which were, we must believe from the result, artfully circulated to warp public judgment and public feeling; but the sober second thought of the people every where must regard this attempted invasion of Cuba, and the violation of the neutrality of the soil of the United States of which the sctors in it were guilty, as a wrong upon us as a people and a nation, which, though it may not cut off those who have become victims to the failure of the invasion from our pity, deprives them of all claim upon our sympathy.

The actors in the may have been deceived. They protested

BOOK NOTICES.

London Labor and the London Poor," be The economies of the age we live in are not unfilly reper

ngs scrutinized, sewers explored, not a source left untrie ing and scape-grace pages, but still one of the most promi-nent if not quite first principle involved in their popular suc-cess was that the halo these scapins carried about them was and high breeding. In our current time not only is the common life of the middle classes made the field of autorial labor by many of our best received writers, but literary descent is directly made upon the lowest haunts and hovels of the greatcities. The blind, the lame, the halt, the multiform beggar, lurker, and thimble-rig; the genteel shark and the outcast feis true that he was blessed with a noble father, who died, however, when he was ten years old, and with a mother who was the soul of truth and honor; but he was the very embodiment of truth and honor; but he was the very embodiment of truth himself. As a child he had an instinctive depths of public disgust and avoidance into the broad day of the wide world's knowledge. The serial publication at the head of these remarks is one of deep interest, and whether considered as a corrective to much misplaced humanity, or as furnishing the mind with new and problific fields for that great study, "human nature," stands to our knowledge unrivailed. It contains very much to amuse, with no little to draw largely upon the fountains of our commiseration and sympathy. We make a single quotation toushing the habits and tendencies of the blind:

"They are mostly very jealous, they tell me, because they are very your takes advantage of the blind."

"They are mostly very jealous, they tell me, because they say every one takes advantage of their affliction; even their own children, and their own wives. 'Some of the wives own children, and their own wives. 'Some of the wives dress themselves very gayly, because they know their husbands can't see their fine clothes, particularly those that hava got no children—then there's none to tell. But, pray mind, I'm only speaking of some of them—don't blame the whole. People never took no money out of my dog's basket—two gals once did try to steal a shilling out of it, that some gentlemen had dropped in, but the dog barked, and they gave a scream, and run away. Many of the blind men have married blind women—they say that they don't like sceing women. If seeing men find it a hard job to take care of seeing women, how are blind men to do it?' My informant knows six blind men who have married blind wives—the blind wives. six blind men who have married blind wives—the blind wives I am told, stick closer to home, and do not want to go to plays duced? Are they not morally guilty of manelaughter in decoying three hundred or more of our fellow-citizens to almost certain destruction? Will they be suffered to practice anew their arts of deception; to project new expeditions, and to lure other victims into a participation in their selfash and dangerous schemes? We fear the law cannot reach the promoters of these expeditions. But will not public opinion brand them as dangerous members of the community? Will not honest and law-abiding men withdraw their support from the unprincipled and venal presses who have aided and abetted these men in their lawless work?

We hope the attention of the public will be directed to this subject, and that a more healthy state of feeling will be induced. It is time these men were taught that, however much Americans admire their own institutions and form of government, the soil of the United States cannot be made the nursery of plots against the peace of neighboring nations, or the hot-bed of propagnadism.

Year The baltimore patraior.

We may sympathise, and we do sympathize, with those living under forms of government less free than our own. We wish all the nations of the earth to enjoy the liberty we possess. And to this end we would have them taught to enjoy that liberty by understanding and appreciating the bless ings it brings. We would therefore hold ours up as the model republic of the world. We would teach others, by our example, that under a republican form of government national faith and national honor will ever be maintained; and that the violation of it, or the attempt at the violation of it, by any of its citizens, or, as in the case of the Cuban in vaders, the attempt to violate the sacred neutrality of our soil, by fatting out armed marauding parties on our shores, to invade another country, with the Government of which we have their blockers be was a profligate, would think of marrying as others do. Whith women a love of company is mostly of a love of seeing others, and being seen themselves, so the blind wine

and the time chains to all colors on the leaves in the weathing of the invasion from our pity, deprives them of all chian pondury of the invasion from our pity, deprives them of all chian pondury of the invasion from our pity, deprives them of all chian pondury of the policy of the fall of the policy of

MOUNT VERNON AND WASHINGTON.

on the waters of the Ohio.

How memorably, too, he served against the small French armies of Inmonville and De Villier, and in his visit to fort du Quesne, and in the terrible rencontre in which he was commanded by Gen. Braddock, who was seduced into fatal ambuscade by the French and Indians. Braddock's defeat ambuscade by the French and Indians. Braddock's defeat and Washington's retreat are the famed memorials of the time. The former paid the penalty of his refusal to be counselled by the young American, and died with a soldier's bravery, sacrificing nearly all the British troops who went with him into the engagement. Of all his Aids, Washington slone survived, and of all the officers he alone escaped without a wound. For three hours he fought by the side of his commander. Two horses were killed under him, a third was wounded, four balls pierced his coat, and several struck his sword. The Indians aimed at him repeatedly, and felt in the end, what was no doubt true, that a superhuman power protected and preserved the life of Washington. Washington saved a British army from extermination then, and afterwards drove the British from a country over which they already had so tyrannised and abused.

"The Virginia Patriot" and "the Soldier of America were titles of his subsequent distinction. The United Celonies in 1774, as did the United States in 1789, felt that he was the foremost man in America as the commander of ar-mies, and the chieftain for civil service. As the General-in Chief at Cambridge, overlooking Admiral and General Howe, Chief at Cambridge, overlooking Admiral and General Howe, or in imparting discipline to his troops, when traitors were endeavoring to seduce them from the needy service of their country; in his famous retreat after Sullivan had been defeated on Long Island, when pursued by Cornwallis; in arresting the progress of the enemy on the banks of the Delaware, at Trenton, in the daring engagements at Princeton, at Germantown, Monmouth, and, finally at Yorktown, a special Providence seemed to nerve his arm and to impast a sort of divine guidance to all his counsels. As a soldier, simply. cial Providence seemed to nerve his arm and to imput a solid of divine guidance to all his counsels. As a soldier, simply, Washington has had no equal. Alexander, Philip, Scipio, Hannibal, Xenophon, or Napoleon, as the great captain of modern Europe, may have had particular traits of character more marked than those of Washington, but had all of them the wisdom of Washington mingled with his courage? Could the wisdom of Washington mingled with his courage?

the wisdom of Washington mingled with his courage? Could either of them, out of such means, have formed such an army?—so have mingled love with reverence, reverence with authority, obedience with suffering, and suffering again with service, love, and loyalty as did Washington? Was there any thing more wonderful, except in its length and duration, even in Xenophor's famous retreat, which his pen afterwards made classic, than in Washington's retreat from Long Island through New Jersey, when pursued by a large, healthy, disciplined, and victorious army?

This success in command was even surpassed in the terrible trials which threatened the internal peace of the army during the war and at its close; and who but Washington could then have calmed the storm, or so wisely have devised means for disbanding the army, and establishing a nucleus for the remembrance of days and scenes which had been made glorious by the sacrifices incident to the war of the Revolution. Enemies he bad—as who has not?—through the war, in the Convention, as President, and to the close of his public service; but his public conduct was the only answer he ever consented to make to the malicious calumnies of his enemies.

It would be well for all of us to study just now mere and more THE CHARLETER OF WASHINGTON. The condition of our domestic and foreign relations; the strifes angendered among States, sections, and people; the disregard of law and treaties; the feverish excitement of parties and localities—all might prompt us to look to the admonitions of one who, though dead, yet speaketh to us from the grave. The words of Washington's Farewell Address should ring in the ears of all his countrymen. Public law and public justice are of all his actions towards States at home and nations abroad. Were he alive now he would repeat to us in reference to the violation of international and national law the words of his Farewell Address: "Observe good faith and justice towards all nations. Cultivate peace and harmorf with all. Religion and morality enjoin

VIRGINIA FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Staunton, Virginia.
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THE next session of this institution will commence on Wednesday, August 27th. For circulars, we address the scipal. WANTED, a situation to teach the Poglish Branches in one of the first Seminaries at the South. The most actisfactory reference can be given if required. Address "M. P." Post Office, Troy, New York.